

entire district was occupied by the Japanese. "Between the railway and the Hun River, just across the river, the Russians, however, resisted stubbornly. They brought up fresh columns, which charged repeatedly in an effort to recover the lost positions. The Japanese pressed steadily forward, and the Russian battalions were rolled back, with terrible losses, toward Mukden. One report states that the Russians on Wednesday fiercely shelled the Japanese ambulances and stretchers while they were carrying away the wounded from this portion of the field.

GEN. NOGI NEAR TIELING.

NEWCHANG, March 9.—It is reported that Gen. Nogi, by making forced marches of twenty-five miles daily and cooperating with Gen. Oku's left, surrounded a large force of Russians near Tieling and cut off supplies that were being hauled to Gen. Kuropatkin. Gen. Nogi passed a Russian division in the course of his march, but ignored it until his enveloping movement was complete, when he made a crushing attack on the enemy.

It is asserted here that Gen. Kuropatkin has not received any reinforcements from Harbin since March 1. Refugees say that the Russian front north of Mukden is honeycombed with mines. The Japanese handed over the Russian stores captured at Pen-chian-tu to the Chinese.

The Japanese have requested the Chinese Railway to transport 450 tons of rice to Shennings. If the request is not granted they threaten to seize the line. It is believed that this is intended as a test case. It is known that there has been a constant, unchecked transportation of coal and wheat for the Russians by the railway.

KUROPATKIN REPORTS HIS RETREAT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—Under date of yesterday, Gen. Kuropatkin reports that his centre and left had retired, without fighting, upon an entrenched position on the right bank of the Hun River. The attacks of the Japanese to the northward near Mukden had been repulsed, the enemy losing heavily. He continues:

"The enemy to-day (Wednesday) attacked us on our north front, driving a small detachment of outposts from Padisa. An attack upon our west front, near Nishitsan, was repulsed. Our troops captured many prisoners during the Japanese attack upon our centre."

FIGHTING NEAR IMPERIAL TOMBS.

MUKDEN, March 9.—The Japanese yesterday attacked the Russian positions north of Mukden. A stubborn fight took place at Padisa, northwest of the imperial tombs. The Russian advance guard finally abandoned the village.

The Japanese made an attack at night on Santai, north of the tombs. The fighting is still going on.

MUKDEN, March 8 (Delayed in transmission).—The battle west of this city has now lasted three days. The Russian troops have retired from the line of the Sha River, and their left wing is concentrating against the Japanese, who are nearing Mukden. The Japanese are advancing on Ungungun (Yuan-chun-tun?), which is north of Mukden and only two miles from the railway station.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY'S DARING.

LONDON, March 9.—A despatch to the Central News from Mukden, describing the fight at Tashiehao, north of Mukden, says that Gen. Kuropatkin was present and saw the Russian infantry advance after the Japanese had captured the village.

They advanced as if on parade, although heavy artillery was showering shells upon them. Their advance prevented the Japanese from continuing the pursuit. When Gen. Kuropatkin left the scene the Japanese shells were exploding right and left.

PARIS, March 9.—A despatch to the *Matin* from St. Petersburg says that there has been no telegraphic communication between St. Petersburg and Mukden for eleven hours.

The *Petit Parisien* says that the Japanese have mounted two batteries of siege artillery seven versts (four and one-half miles) northwest of Mukden and others on the southwest. Gen. Kuropatkin's headquarters are nine versts (less than seven miles) due north of Mukden.

ROME, March 9.—A despatch received here from Tokyo says that fifty-seven guns are among the booty captured by the Japanese.

RUMORS OF DISASTER REACH RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 10.—From what is known here with certainty of the situation in Manchuria, the present position of the Russians and their chances of escape can only be conjectured. It is impossible to rely entirely upon the unofficial reports from Tokyo, and far less upon those from Newchwang.

Correspondents at St. Petersburg mention rumors that Mukden has been taken and that the Japanese control the railway, but the Russian newspapers are not yet allowed to print anything implying a disaster. Indeed, the *Journal de St. Petersburg* and other newspapers continue to write of a Russian victory. All the news of the real happenings reaches St. Petersburg from foreign sources and is spread verbatim.

TALK OF CAPITULATION.

According to the *Standard's* correspondent, the officials still profess optimism. They say that retreat has always been a part of Gen. Kuropatkin's plan. Everybody else who knows what is happening is discussing the possibility of capitulation, but what is likely to follow a capitulation has not been even spoken of by the officials.

The correspondent says he questioned diplomats and found that they were wholly unconcerned. They stoutly declared that obstinacy is Russia's forte, adding that it would be premature to expect her to abandon the game.

The correspondent quotes officers as saying that a new army will be formed if Gen. Kuropatkin is crushed, and that the formation of a new army will not be abandoned even if negotiations for peace are decided upon, because an army will enable Russia to negotiate with greater effect.

The *Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that a military disaster at

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the present juncture would probably mean calamity to the régime because the whole Russian people are now keenly conscious that the Czar is personally responsible for continuing the campaign, which the Ministers and many of his unofficial advisers, as well as the whole people, wish to see ended without further delay.

NATION WILL DEMAND PEACE.

Now that Gen. Kuropatkin is utterly beaten the Czar will find himself confronted by the entire nation, whose outcry for peace may soon become clamorous and violent, and will, in the most favorable case, contain a humiliating condemnation of the policy of the monarch, whose intelligence and will are supposed to be equal to the task of governing 140,000,000 people without expert advice or popular control.

The dilemma awaiting the autocracy now is open rebellion if the war is continued and open rebellion if peace is concluded and the autocratic principle is maintained. The number of soldiers who refuse to go to the East is increasing. Many have been shot after trial by courts-martial, while others have been condemned to penal servitude. At this moment sixty-one cavalrymen are being tried at Vladikavkaz for refusing to go to the front.

If the Czar now refuses to make peace the strike in all probability will spread to the army and the Siberian Railway, which may at any moment be thus paralyzed. But even if the railway is protected from a strike it cannot make good Gen. Kuropatkin's neglect to provide for a retreat to Harbin.

The correspondent says he is very credibly informed that Gen. Kuropatkin had all his provisions and ammunition stored at Mukden, and that he left practically nothing at Harbin. It was for that reason that he was so reluctant to withdraw from Mukden. The plight of his retreating army now must be desperate.

KUROPATKIN BLAMED.

Russia Unfair to Generals of Foreign Ancestry, It Is Said.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. ST. PETERSBURG, March 9.—Criticism of the generalship displayed at Mukden often takes the form of the statement that Russia has not done justice to those of her Generals whose ancestry is not entirely Russian.

Many refer to the overruling of Gen. Todleben in the Russo-Turkish War by Grand Duke Nicholas, which resulted in engagements being lost. Gen. Todleben was of Swedish descent, like Gen. Gripenberg. Military men are asserting to-day that Gen. Gripenberg foresaw the Japanese plan to crush the Russian right wing and meant to forestall it. They declare that the disregard shown for his advice was a blunder, due largely to the popular Slav admiration of Gen. Kuropatkin, owing to his ancestry and antecedents as the champion Slav soldier.

The full extent of the Russian defeat does not appear to be grasped here, although the public is wholly pessimistic.

HURRY CALL TO RUSSIAN SHIPS.

To Assemble in English Channel—Rojevsky's Troubles. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, March 9.—It is reported at Dover that all the Russian fleets have been ordered to concentrate in the English Channel and await instructions. It is stated that Admiral Rojevsky's position in the Indian Ocean has been made impossible by the difficulty of coaling his vessels.

Despite the fact that Russian agents are offering enormous premiums, they are unable to secure insurance on the numerous steamers bought in Great Britain and Germany as colliers. Russia has consequently neglected to insure the intended purchase of more steamers.

It is also reported that the uncertainty regarding the whereabouts of Admiral Togo, combined with the coaling difficulty, will hasten Admiral Rojevsky's departure from Madagascar.

LONDON, March 10.—The *Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that Admiral Rojevsky has telegraphed the Ministry of Marine that four of his warships are unable to fire their guns owing to the fact that they are too heavily armed.

A despatch to the *Times* from St. Petersburg says that Admiral Rojevsky has gone to Khidli to meet Rear Admiral Nibogoroff's squadron and colliers.

The correspondent indicates that the reported presence of Japanese warships in the Indian Ocean partly decided the move. He says that probably Admiral Rojevsky will now go straight across the Indian Ocean.

WILL SPARE MANCHU TOMBS.

Oyama Orders Troops Not to Enter the Walls of the Sacred City.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The Japanese legation received the following telegram from Tokyo this morning:

"To respect the sanctity of the place whence arose the imperial dynasty of China and to preserve peace and tranquillity among the Chinese inhabitants of Mukden, Marshal Oyama, in giving his order for a general pursuit on Wednesday, strictly prohibited his troops from taking up quarters within the walls of that city."

Killed Himself in Fear of Death.

Charles C. Brown, 43 years old, a clerk employed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat in a furnished room at 301 West 112th street, where he lived. He had been ill for some time and feared that he was going to die. He came from Canada and had no relatives in this city.

Bringing Back Alleged Murderer From the Pacific Coast.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 9.—Gov. Herd has signed requisition papers for Sheriff Middleton of St. George county, Md., who was here to take back Edward Galloway on a charge of murder. The Sheriff left to-day with his prisoner.

COLDS CAUSE SORE THROAT.

Laxative Brom Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause, kills the full-blown cold and loaves for signature of E. W. Grove. See Ad.

THE STRIKE KILLED

Continued from First Page.

In conference with several labor leaders, including Thomas J. Kidd, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor; President Simpson of the Woodworkers' and Alfred J. Boulton of the Central Federation of Union Affiliated, the statement, Mr. Mahon read it aloud. A deep silence fell upon the conference when he had finished. The spell was broken by a reporter, who asked Mr. Mahon what he thought about Mr. Stone's message to him.

"I haven't a word to say about it," he replied. He also refused at first to express any opinion as to what effect the statement would have on the strike. Then he changed his mind and said:

"There is one marked difference between the relations of our organization to the Interborough company and those of the Brotherhood members. The Brotherhood men had a contract with the company. We had none, our agreement having expired on March 1. Therefore, the Amalgamated men had technically a right to strike if they were so disposed; that is, their going out violated no agreement, and the company can have no fault to find with them on that score."

THEN HE, TOO, REPUDIATES THE STRIKE. The statement of Chief Stone seemed to give the President of the Brotherhood a short time after he read it the conference he was holding in his room at the Clarendon was adjourned abruptly and another, with only a constructive recess, was called in the room of Vice-President Kidd of the American Federation of Labor.

Scouts were sent out to hunt up John Mitchell and other strikers. It was learned that they had paid their bills at the hotel and had left for Jersey City, intending to take an early evening train for Washington. A telephone message reached them just as they were about to get aboard at the Pennsylvania station, and they returned to the Clarendon.

The conference did not break up until after 9 o'clock. Just before midnight Mr. Mahon handed out this statement repudiating the strike:

The present strike of local division No. 332 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees was undertaken without consulting the responsible officers of the general organization and without their consent or approval. Last Saturday a telegram was received at my Detroit office stating that "the situation in New York city is critical" and my presence was essential at once. I reached this city on Monday morning, and was astonished to learn that the request for my presence here was made on personal and not on official grounds. In addition to the demands for better conditions, the document contained the endorsement of the local division of engineers (informant) which stated that the organization that organization had with the company.

I had reason to believe there would have been little or no difficulty in obtaining from the company better conditions, but our organization was strongly committed to the maintenance of its own agreements with employers, and was in honor bound not to encourage the violation of an agreement which another organization had with the employer.

Under our laws our local unions have no right to strike in violation of any agreement they have with employers, and surely they can have no right to encourage another organization to do an act which they themselves have no right to do.

It seemed to me that, without resorting to drastic measures, I might yet give what assistance my experience and position afforded to advise a way out of the difficult and questionable position in which our men and our local union were placed.

And, bringing about an honorable adjustment and the establishment of better relations between the men of the organization and the company, however, the repeated refusal of our officers to do so, but also those of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, President Healy of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and others were inconsiderately rejected.

Nothing remains for me but to deny that I am the author of the statement, authorized or approved by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, and I therefore advise all our loyal members to recognize and repudiate the statement, and to try to maintain their organization, which has done so much for the betterment of their material and moral condition, and by the result of their present position, avoid such errors in the future. In that effort I shall be glad to assist to the fullest.

LOCAL LEADERS SAY THEY'LL STRIKE. The grievance committee of the strikers decided last night to continue the strike, despite the statements of Chief Stone and President Mahon. Jencks said:

"I have not been officially notified that Stone made any statement. As long as I have been shown a copy of it, I suppose it may be right. I didn't consult Stone. We had a working agreement with the Amalgamated, sanctioned by our national association, which gave us the right to carry on a strike regardless of special permission. I asked the men to-day if they were going to stand by the Amalgamated. They answered that they would stand pat. They were going to stick."

Said Pepper: "If that statement of Stone's is official why wasn't it sent to Billy Jencks? Whether or not it is official, we have only begun to fight. We'll win this strike and win it before many hours are over."

Secretary Andrew Madden said: "Were I in the position of Jencks I'd tell Stone to go to hell. Through such a report the employers are able to get reports that they expect will stampede the strikers. It has been announced in Western towns before, but New Yorkers are of a different breed of cattle. The men are going to stick by the Amalgamated."

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT. To be in line with the fact for formal statement issued, Jencks issued this for the grievance committee:

To the Public: It has been published in some evening papers that Grand and Warren Stone of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has declared the strike now existing on the elevated roads of the city as being a strike of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, do strenuously deny such a report and give assurance to all interested that we will fight to the last ditch. Reports of such character do not tend to better existing conditions, but mislead the public and create danger of passengers who ride in cars run or controlled by incapable and inexperienced men. We do not believe that the report was officially made, and we were issued by the company for the purpose of weakening our cause, which shows to what extremes it will resort to injure us in the eyes of a too glibly credulous public.

W. L. JENCKS.
H. B. MAY.
Committee of Adjudication, Division 103.

JENCKS'S REPORT TO KEEP IT UP. Naturally Mr. Jencks did not have a happy day. He spent most of it revolving

around the headquarters of the brotherhood's executive committee in Horton Hall, appearing like a man who is laboring under suppressed anxiety irritation and nervousness. It was 6 o'clock in the evening before the reporters caught him and showed him Chief Stone's statement.

"Makes no difference at all," Jencks said. "The strike's going all right, isn't it? Been going all right since the 1st. Well, it's going right on. We're going to fight it through to a finish."

"But what about Chief Stone's statement?" he was asked.

"Makes no difference about Stone's statement," said Jencks. "We don't have to stick to it. We'll support it right up to the neck. And he ducked back into the committee room."

"That's right!" chorused the strikers who stood about.

NOT SMASHED YET, SAYS PEPPER. The Amalgamated men moved from Sulzer's Casino, which was chartered for a dance, over to Colonial Hall. The executive committee went to Marion Hall, the ex-strike breakers' lodging house. There President Pepper gave them the news from the national leaders. Mr. Pepper himself succeeded in looking pretty cheerful.

"Nothing to say," he answered to all questions. "But this strike isn't smashed. It's going all right. The strikers are men who passed in and out of headquarters looking like men who were doing a lot of thinking. A lot of small boys hanging around Marion Hall last night displaying small cards which read:

"We'll win, boys. Stick it out."

The words were worn in front of the hat. The boys wanted a cent apiece for them. They couldn't even give them away.

STRIKE BREAKERS TO KEEP THEIR JOBS. Whether the strikers report for duty or not, their cause is lost, the Interborough company made it clear last night that every capable man now in its employ will be kept in his place and would have the benefit of seniority. The strikers who apply will be regarded as new applicants and will have to take their chances as individuals in getting any places that there are to be filled.

The company's reply to Chief Stone's statement may be regarded as being conciliatory. This statement issued last night:

To All Employees: The management of the company takes this means of conveying to its employees the assurance that it is not in the service of the company as long as they are in the employ of the company in a factory manner, and under no circumstances will any competent employee be displaced. Employees who remain with the company will have preference of seniority, and the seniority of all other employees will date from and after March 1, 1905.

FRANK HEDLEY, General Manager. Approved: E. P. BRYAN, Vice-President.

The officials gave out with this a copy of the order issued the day before the strike began to the effect that any employee who remained with the company would be retained in his position. It would be made known that "any man refusing to report for duty or absenting himself from his post without proper leave will be considered as having resigned from the company and the men who remain with the company will rank ahead of any employee who does not report for duty as a part of the work should trouble develop."

It was announced that the officials saw no necessity for making things any more difficult for the strikers by these two statements.

STRIKERS CAN TAKE WHAT'S LEFT. According to information obtained last night at the company's offices, there are now in the employ of the operating department, including the men who did not quit when the strike was declared and those who are filling the places of the strikers, 6,000 men. The company is not enough to operate the road, but to allow for shifts, days off and other necessities of normal service a total force of 7,500 men is necessary. There are only 1,500 places yet to be filled. Not more than 200 of these are motormen's places.

Three hundred applications for re-employment were received yesterday from men who left the employ of the company when the strike was declared. Some were rejected, but the rest were sent to the inspectors to be examined all over again, like men coming from Chicago or St. Louis. They were told that if they were picked out of the hundreds of applicants they would be on the list they would start in as new men and get \$3 a day, the pay of a beginner.

There is a rumor that some of the new men in the company's employ. Last night reports from the division points showed that motormen were coming right along and that the conductors were new men. The order, "Each was told the same thing, that his job was gone, but that he could go and make an application for a new job. If the company reemployed him it would be as an individual, upon his merits, and not as a member of the strike."

TWENTY YEARS' AGREEMENT IS DEAD. If Chief Stone has any idea that the agreement that the strikers violated will remain in force if the motormen obey his order he is mistaken. Its officials say that the contract is dead and that they will not be bound by it. While the statement would not be made formally by any official last night, the Interborough system is now on an "open shop" basis for a while at least.

There are two men who won't be taken into account by the company. They are President Pepper and Local Chief Jencks. Their records are against them. It was said, so far as getting employment goes. They will be placed for some time in the power of the motormen. A few of them were running trains yesterday, but a large majority of the new men have shown that they are as capable as any of the men who strike.

LAST CHANCE ENDS IN FAILURE. It came out yesterday that Pepper and Jencks, before being finally repudiated by the national leaders, did make a last effort to get the strikers to accept their terms. They tried yesterday morning. Pepper and Jencks personally saw some of the strikers in the powerhouses who belonged to the stationary firemen's and stationary engineers' unions. When these were asked to go to work, the power house men replied:

"Not a bit of it. You didn't think enough about us before you began this thing. We're not going to let you get away with it. We're certainly not going to lose our jobs for you now."

One of the men who made this answer was President Penney of the local union of stationary firemen.

FAKE CONVERTS TO THE STRIKE. Many of the deserting strike breakers were cast out of Marion Hall yesterday. It appears that some genius from the Bowery had a great idea, but let too many into the game. In the first day or two of the strike it was only necessary to approach a union picket in a hurry, spin a yarn about brutal treatment by the company, to be taken up with a whip and up to warm quarters and free meals. One practitioner gave the game away on Wednesday by getting mixed in his answers about Philadelphia from which city he was supposed to have enlisted. The executive committee went through the lodging houses, and the sheep were divided from the goats.

THE LEADERS FOILED. Late in the afternoon Jencks appeared at the 16th street police station.

"See here," he said to the sergeant. "Is there any way to keep these strike breakers that have taken transportation from selling to ticket scalpers and going back to work for the company? I'm getting tired of this thing."

The sergeant informed him that he might swear out a complaint against the ticket scalpers. Jencks afterwards the executive committee of the brotherhood announced officially that the converted strike breakers would get transportation home, courtesy of the company, if they would go to work. For a start, twenty of them bound for points West were taken downtown in charge of a guide, who was instructed to see that they didn't sell their tickets.

STRIKE BREAKERS STILL ARRIVING. One hundred more strike breakers from Washington, Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre came in over the Jersey Central Railroad last night and landed at the foot of Liberty street. Sergt. Denehy and ten policemen escorted them to City Hall elevated

station, where they were turned over to the officials of the Interborough company.

BROOKLYN MEN TURN PEPPER DOWN.

Practically the last effort of the strike leaders was to get support from the employees of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. They did this at a meeting at midnight on Wednesday at Coney Island. This is the only surface railroad company in town whose employees are members of Pepper's Amalgamated association. Although the strike had been discontinued by President Mahon, Pepper and his allies thought that they could get pecuniary assistance from the Brooklyn men. At the meeting a resolution was introduced expressing sympathy with the strikers. It was passed with some negative votes. Then a resolution was introduced assessing each employee \$3 for the benefit of the strikers. There was an uproar immediately. All sympathy for the strikers faded. Pepper's committee departed in a hurry and reported at headquarters in Harlem that there was nothing doing.

DEALING WITH RIOTERS.

Striker Held for Tampering With a Brake—Disorder Now at an End.

Peter Keegan of 117 East 102d street, a striking elevated railroad guard, was held yesterday by Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs police court for trial in General Sessions on the charge of violating Section 635 of the Penal Code by tampering with the air brake of a southbound elevated train on Wednesday night. The penalty is twenty years imprisonment.

Fourteen-year-old Anthony Aus, who told Bicycle Policeman Shea, when arrested on Wednesday afternoon, for throwing stones at an elevated train at 143d street and Eighth avenue that he had been egged on to do it by strikers, was convicted in the Children's Court yesterday of violating the same section of the Penal Code and remanded until Saturday for sentence.

John E. Peters, an electrical inspector, of 18 West Forty-fourth street, and Albert P. Way, a school teacher, of 215 West 104th street, were in defense. Magistrate Keegan on a charge of fighting in the Twenty-third street subway station. The electrician punched the school teacher in the crowd about a car door. His defense was:

"The crowding was very unpleasant. I had to get off six times to let other people off. It made me tired."

"We all have to bear the same burden, noways," said Magistrate Keegan. "I do. A man told me I was no gentleman in a crowded car and I had to summon all my fortitude. If you can't be patient on the cars you ought to buy an automobile and ride all by yourself. I fine you \$1 for striking the name-what's his name? Way, \$20. He seems to have been very much in the way in the subway. I discharge Mr. Way."

Commissioner McAdoo, Borough Inspector Brooks and Secretary Howell made an automobile tour of the city yesterday afternoon to see how the police were handling the remains of the strike. The Commissioner and his four assistants, orderly and the police active in their duty. Mail tickets were served to the police yesterday and were put in the police station for the extra men.

General Manager Hedley of the Interborough issued a special notice to employees last night, instructing them if attacked or interfered with in performing their duty to call upon a policeman to effect the man from the train or station and if warranted, to demand his arrest.

Mr. Hedley's reports showed that rowdiness was rapidly decreasing.

R. T. BOARD'S POWER IN STRIKES.

Consent Rules That Fair Time Must Be Given to Replace Employees.

The Rapid Transit Commission received from its counsel yesterday a belated opinion as to the power of the board to interfere in the strike. The opinion, which was written by Albert B. Boardman, held that while the commission had the power to insist upon certain conditions and requirements being lived up to by the company, it was doubtful if the courts would allow the commission to hamper the company because it was unable, in consequence of the strike, to carry out strictly the character of service described in the contract.

"The Board," said the document, "cannot impose upon the operating company the employment of any particular men, nor dictate what wages it shall pay, the hours of labor of its employees or its policy with reference to efficiency tests, providing, always, that the operating company is able, pending its business in its own way, to properly perform its contract and public duty. Where, as in the present case, practically all its employees quit work in a body on a few hours notice because of disputes about wages, hours of labor, efficiency tests &c., the court will not consider these disputes for the purpose of determining to what extent, if at all, the operating company was at fault, but will compel the performance of the contract. The court would also, in case of a general strike, give the operating company a reasonable time to secure the services of other competent motormen and employees. For obvious reasons, however, the board ought not to commence any litigation against the operating company until it has formulated and presented specific directions, compliance with which the operating company has refused."

Chief Engineer Rice reported that the company, from the beginning of the strike had not failed to carry passengers, and "at the present time the strike, it appears, is not in a condition to be effective."

KICK FROM THE POLICE.

Six Accused of Drinking (Coffee) on Duty—The Best Angry About It.

Policemen doing strike duty on the elevated stations on the upper West Side were complaining last night. They said that Commissioner McAdoo had sent out a squad of "shodflies" in the afternoon to see that the policemen were sticking close to their jobs. The shodflies caught six cops drinking coffee in the stations and lodged complaints against them. The men were angry. They said it wasn't a serious offense to drink coffee after sixteen hours of continuous duty.

TO ALL EMPLOYEES

OF THE

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY TAKES THIS MEANS OF CONVEYING TO ITS EMPLOYEES THE ASSURANCE THAT THEY WILL BE RETAINED IN THE SERVICE OF THE COMPANY AS LONG AS THEY CONTINUE TO PERFORM THEIR DUTIES IN A SATISFACTORY MANNER. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL ANY COMPETENT EMPLOYEE BE DISPLACED. EMPLOYEES WHO REMAINED WITH THE COMPANY WILL HAVE PREFERENCE OF SENIORITY, AND THE SENIORITY OF ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES WILL DATE FROM AND AFTER MARCH 6, 1905.

March 9, 1905.

Approved: E. P. BRYAN, Vice-President.

FRANK HEDLEY, General Manager.

MEN WANTED

For Subway and Elevated Work.

Persons desiring employment on the Manhattan and Subway Divisions of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, apply at 34 Dey Street. Conductors, trainmen, ticket agents, gatemen, porters, trackmen, track laborers.

To All Former Employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co.

All former employees are notified to call at the office of the Treasurer, 195 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, Room 1, and be prepared to surrender all of the railroad company's properties held in their possession and receive their final pay for all services rendered. Men who have regularly received their pay on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays will call at the above address on those days of this week.

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.

TO THE PUBLIC AND PATRONS OF THE SUBWAY AND